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Van Speijk.



WILLEM ARNOLD ARRIENS.

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Holland Society RECEPTION

(Beaverwyck Branch)

ALBANY, MAY 9th, 1893.

— TO THE —

Commander and Officers of the Netherland's Warship

Van Speijk.

Captain:

WILLEM ARNOLD ARRIENS.

1st Lieutenant:

W. L. M. OLIVIER.

2d Lieutenants:

G. W. De Leur,	A. J. Kleijnenberg,
G. J. J. Verdam.	

Sub-Lieutenants:

K. W. Sluis,	M. K. Medenbach,
K. W. Van der Chijs,	L. Van Verre,
J. R. Van der Mandelen,	F. H. A. Greve,
N. Van de Roemer,	G. R. J. Haentjes Dekker,
A. Goeckoop,	B. H. Van Meerlant,
P. M. A. Bogaert,	J. H. Commijs.

J. M. Grullemans.

Surgeon

H. Van der Voo.

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STENOGRAPHIC REPORT.

ESTABLISHED 1807.
VAN BENTHUYSEN PRINTING HOUSE,
ALBANY, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

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1893.
BY C. H. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Van Speijk.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Depew and Van Arsdale of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., the officers were provided transportation from New York to Albany and return, leaving New York on the fast mail in special car "Ursula" at 9:10 A. M., arriving at Albany at 12:28, accompanied by Mr. Van Arsdale of the R. R. Co., and Messrs. Banta, Van Siclen and Pruyn, members of the Society.

On arrival they were met by the Committee of Arrangements,

Albert Vander Veer, *Chairman*,

Miles W. Vosburgh, *Secretary*,

Richard Varick De Witt,

J. V. L. Pruyn,

James Ten Eyck,

Jacob H. Ten Eyck,

Charles H. Van Benthuysen,

William Bayard Van Rensselaer,

and escorted in carriages to the City Hall, where the Mayor presented a parchment extending the freedom of the city to them, and greeted them with an address of welcome.

The day was perfect, the first in many, and the route by which they passed was decorated with flags, many of them being that of the Netherlands.

The Mayor spoke as follows :

" In behalf of the executive and legislative branches of our city government; in behalf of a people numbering nearly one hundred thousand, I have the pleasure and honor of extending to you a most cordial welcome. But a few hours ago you were in the great city of New York, where you found much to admire and enjoy; now you are the guests of the oldest city in the thirteen original States, Albany, the capital city of the Empire State. It is gratifying to know that you are in our midst, even though it be only for a few hours, for as we take you by the hand and look into your honest faces, we realize that we stand in the presence of true friends, who, because of ancestral ties, have more than ordinary interest in the welfare of our municipality. You have journeyed along the banks of yonder noble river by rail, and as you beheld the beautiful scenery, which is so graphically described in the writings of Washington Irving, I dare say you wondered what the condition of affairs hereabouts must have been in those days of long ago when Hendrick Hudson sailed, in his primitive way, from the bay of New York for the spot which we, who are Albanians, now call our home. We are not prone to dwelling in the past, but we would indeed be ungrateful if we did not bless the day on

which the Dutch took possession of the ground on which Albany stands. In the year 1879 several centennial celebrations were held in this State, and at one of them a former governor, Horatio Seymour, who sprang from good old Dutch stock, said: "No people can rise to a high degree of virtue and patriotism who do not know nor care for the achievements of their fathers." We honor and respect the memory of the men from Holland, who gave us the nucleus of what is to-day a large and prosperous city. All admit that it was fortunate for the future of our country that the Hollanders first occupied the banks of the Hudson and threw open the gateway to the interior of the continent to all nationalities and to all creeds.

"The Albany of those days is not the Albany of to-day. Great advances have been made. Instead of mud roads, we have well-paved and electric-lighted streets. The inhabitants and houses which Morse has described as having their gable-ends toward the street have disappeared. It is the modern Albany to which we invite your attention, and for which, we sincerely trust, you will have none but pleasant memories when we are separated by the broad expanse of oceans. Gentlemen, the freedom of the city is yours, and may you enjoy it to the fullest extent, is the wish of the dear people for whom I speak."

Captain Arriens thanked the Mayor in very pleasant language, saying:

"Mr. Mayor — We thank you very much for your extremely kind remarks. For my officers and myself, I can assure you that we highly appreciate the most cordial reception we have received at your hands—a repetition of the reception which we have received in New York and other places. I can but say, with deep feeling, that whenever we leave your land and depart for our homes, we can assure you that we will depart with the pleasant memories of the old Dutch town, Albany."

The party were then driven to the home of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, where a luncheon was served, there being present representatives from some of the oldest families in the city. Among the guests present were:

R. L. Banks,	J. V. L. Pruyn,
T. M. Banta,	Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D.D.,
Albert V. Bensen,	Hiram E. Sickels,
Abraham V. De Witt,	Jacob H. Ten Eyck,
Richard V. De Witt,	J. H. Van Antwerp,
Edmund H. Huyck,	C. H. Van Benthuyzen,
Francis C. Huyck,	Albert Vander Veer,
Rev. E. P. Johnson,	Wm. Bayard Van Rensselaer,
T. A. Knickerbacker,	G. W. Van Siclen,
Abraham Lansing,	John L. Van Valkenburgh,
John T. Lansing,	Edward W. Visscher,
Mayor Manning,	M. W. Vosburgh,
Peyton F. Miller,	Charles V. Winne,
Charles L. Pruyn,	
and a large number of ladies.	

The party was afterwards received at the Executive Chamber by Governor Flower, and through the kindness of the Superintendent in charge, were escorted through the Capitol, after which they again entered the carriages and were shown the points of interest in the city. They were greatly interested in seeing the new engine-house on Madison avenue, recently completed, with all the modern improvements relating to fire-alarm, etc.—the entire fire company being present and going through the harnessing of the horses, and getting everything in shape to proceed to a fire, Captain Arriens having pressed the button releasing the horses, opening the doors and sounding the alarm.

At seven o'clock P. M. they were escorted to the Fort Orange Club house, on Washington avenue, where the dinner took place. The beautiful dining-room presented a scene long to be remembered. Covers were laid for seventy-two. In addition to the officers of the Van Speyk, above mentioned, there were present members of the Holland Society residing in Albany and vicinity, as follows:

A. V. Bensen,	Abraham Lansing,
A. De Graff,	I. D. F. Lansing,
A. V. De Witt,	W. C. Marselius,
R. V. De Witt,	P. F. Miller,
W. B. Elmendorf,	John V. L. Pruyn,
M. C. Groesbeck,	Cebra Quackenbush,
E. N. Huyck,	C. C. Schuyler,
F. C. Huyck,	H. E. Sickels,
T. A. Knickerbacker,	J. L. Switz,

J. H. Ten Eyck,	J. L. Van Valkenburgh,
G. A. Van Allen,	A. Van Vechten,
T. J. Van Alstyne,	John Van Voorhis,
D. L. Van Antwerp,	A. T. Van Vranken,
J. H. Van Antwerp,	Jasper Van Wormer,
T. I. Van Antwerp,	M. E. Viele,
W. M. Van Antwerp,	Sheldon D. Viele,
D. H. Van Auken,	Edward Visscher,
Chas. H. Van Benthuysen,	Miles W. Vosburgh,
W. L. Vandenberg,	S. B. Ward,
Albert Vander Veer,	J. I. Wendell,
W. B. Van Rensselaer,	C. V. Winne,
E. Van Slyke,	John Wolfe.

Among the invited guests were Governor Flower, Mayor Manning, President Armatage, of the Common Council; Rev. E. P. Johnson, of the First Reformed Church; Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., of this city; Mr. George W. Van Siclen and Mr. Theodore M. Banta, from New York.

With the exception of the ensign of Holland suspended over the southern door, the decorations were mostly floral. The massive fire-place and mantel were almost hidden by waving, oriental palms, lilies, daisies and gay-colored plants in full bloom. Masses of palms and green foliage were placed in the four corners of the room and at the ends of each table. The tables, however, were the great delights to the eyes. Ferns and asparagus flowers in full bloom were there in great profusion, and from between them arose, at frequent intervals,

candelabra with waxen candles. In the middle of the first table was the perfect model of a steamship resting on a bank of ferns and small palms. On the centre table of the three rows was a model of a modern cruising cutter, with all signals set, the Holland flag at the mast-head, on a sea of emerald verdure. In one of the wine glasses before each plate was a gorgeous tulip.

Dr. Vander Veer, Chairman, occupied the middle seat at the first table, and on his right sat Captain Arriens, on his left Governor Flower. The other twelve seats at this table were occupied by the speakers and special guests of honor.

Dr. Vander Veer: "It gives me pleasure to introduce to you a representative of the oldest church in this country—said by historians to be the oldest, in point of organization, in the United States. I refer to the First Reformed Church, and call upon the Rev. E. P. Johnson to say grace :" which he did in the following eloquent and reverent words: "Father of Mercies! who openest Thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing—bless to us these good things provided from Thine overflowing bounty. Teach us true gratitude for Thy gifts and loving appreciation of Thy goodness. Help us all to be loyal in all our varied service, and brave and self-forgetful in every high responsibility. And when our earthly work and warfare shall be over, give us an abundant entrance into the city of Heavenly Rest, through the Great Captain of our salvation, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Following was the *menu*:

Little Neck clams.	Haut sauterne.
Spring soup.	Amontillado.
Olives.	Almonds.
	Radishes.
Chicken halibut, sauce Hollandaise.	
New potatoes.	Cucumber salad.
Stuffed tomatoes.	Pontet Canet.
Spring lamb, mint sauce.	Moet and Chandon.
New peas.	Fresh asparagus.
Roman punch.	Cigarettes.
Philadelphia squab.	Lettuce salad.
Camembert and Edam cheese.	Toasted crackers.
Strawberries and cream.	Cake.
Maple sugar.	Liqueurs.
	Cigars.

After partaking of the rich supply of good things spread before them, Dr. Vander Veer arose and said:

“Captain Arriens and the officers of the Netherlands warship Van Speyk: It gives me great pleasure to extend to you, in behalf of the members of the Holland Society residing in Albany and vicinity, an earnest welcome to this old Dutch town. It is peculiarly appropriate that we assemble to-night in a building bearing the name of Fort Orange. The decorations will bring to your mind recollections of the history so intimately connected with your Holland of to-day, the homes of our ancestors, the fatherland of us all. In this welcome we desire to express our pleasure, and to assure you of our loyalty to our mother country.

“It is proper that I should call your attention

somewhat to the historical facts associated with the city you are now visiting. No place in the United States is more fruitful of historical interest than Albany, made so by innumerable events connected with our early colonial associations. We can claim for Albany an older date even than that of our great commercial metropolis, which you have so recently visited, and where you have been entertained by descendants of Dutchmen a little younger in years, yet none the less cordial in their hospitality. This is the oldest organized Dutch city in the United States, and the oldest but one in this country.

"In September, 1609, Hendrick Hudson, in the Half Moon, sailed up the beautiful river along which you were borne to-day by the most modern of railway trains, a river which now bears his name. It delights us to know that you have seen it in so favorable a manner, to carry back with you to the mother country an impression of the homage yet paid to the discoverer of what was at first supposed to be the way to the East Indies. The crew of this vessel were the first white men to see the site of our present prosperous city.

"Recognizing the commercial worth of so favorable a location in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Dutch established a trading-post here.

"Hudson had expatiated upon the merits of this great river on his return to Europe, and desired immediately to set forth upon another voyage to this land of new wonders, but, as you well know, was prevented by the English authorities, who

began now to grow jealous of the maritime enterprise of the Dutch. This was at a period when the Netherlands had reached the century of greatest prosperity in her history. ‘She was then the first maritime power in Europe, and Amsterdam was the commercial capital of the world.’ We look back with pride upon the history of old Holland of that day. With the government at that time was mixed the leaven of republicanism, which characterizes them, now as then, the source of activity and enterprise, the admiration of the whole world. She had had her successful wars; she had contended with powers infinitely stronger than her own, but after a struggle of eighty years had been successful, not in the spirit ‘That might makes right,’ but in the spirit of quiet determination to follow out the justice of God’s doing.

“ In the settlement of this portion of America by the Dutch there was evinced that spirit of fairness and honesty, born from a policy that had always shown her to be generous, far in advance of all other countries in the arts and sciences, in religious toleration, in all pertaining to the evolution of the tree of progress now bearing such wonderful nineteenth century fruit. This same factor was exhibited in their treatment of the aborigines of this country. Albany in the past owes much of its wealth and prosperity to the traffic in furs and peltry with the Indians. Such was the evidence of their true, gentle, just, equitable dealings with the natives that the city was never attacked during the

numerous wars which occurred at the time of the Dutch administration.

"In 1614 was erected the first trading-house on the island below the city. In 1686 Albany became of sufficient importance in the eyes of the British government to be chartered as a city, and what is known as the 'Dongan charter' was then granted by the Governor of this province, which brought much joy and pleasure to the Dutchmen of that day.

"There are gathered about this table to-night representatives of old Dutch families, many whose names you recognize as familiar, and, in introducing them to you, I cannot do better than quote from our native poet :

"Where be the Dutchmen of the olden time,
Who saw our ancient city in its prime?
The Bleeckers, Brinkerhoffs, Van Hornes and Dyckmans,
Van Hooks, Van Bummels, Vander Poels and Ryckmans;
Van Rensselaers, Ten Broecks, Van Peltz and Hoppers,
The Van der Spiegels, Van der Hoofs and Cloppers;
Van Benthuysens, Van Sandtfoords and Van Deusens,
The Verra Vangers, Schermerhorns, Van Heusens;
The Van der Voorts, Van Rippers and Van Dycks,
The Vanderheydens, Slingerlands, Ten Eycks;
The Knickerbockers, Lansings and Van Burens,
Van Dams, Van Winkles, Stuyvesants, Van Keurens;
The Hoffmans, Rosbooms, Hogobooms and Schroeders,
Van Valkenbergs and Stoutenburgs and Schneiders;
Van Schaacks, Van Vechtens, Visschers and Van Wies,
Van Tromps, Van Schoonhovens and Vanderzees;
Van Zandts, Van Blarsems, Schuylers, Van Schellynes —
Douws, Hooglands, Waldrons, Vandenburghs and Pruyns;
De Witts, Hochstrassers, Bonterous, Van Geisons,
Van Gaasbecks, Groesbecks, Bensons and Van Hesons;

Where are they, all those men of sounding name—
Of pipe, knee-breeches, and round-bellied frame ?
The buxom, blooming lass, the tidy vrouw,
The musical old slaves, where are they now ?
The quaint old houses with their chimneys tall ;
Their gable to the street — where are they all ?
The curious purse with many a gilder stored,
The festal dainties smoking on the board ;
The olycoeck, the crisp and crumbling cruller,
The cakes of divers taste, and shape and color ;
Sweetcake and doughnut, ginger-cake and honey,
And pipes more precious now than modern money ?
All vanished; pipes, old customs, breeches, all —
Like leaves that bloom awhile, then have their fall ;
Or like a footprint in the fleeting snow,
When the warm breathings of the spring-time blow.
Ah, the good Dutchman of the olden time,
Who saw our ancient city in its prime —
Ah, when they flourished, how the jolly year
Flew, smiling, full of bounty and good cheer —
Those days, unequalled here or anywhere ;
Those people — what a good old set they were.'

" Some of our forefathers smoked the pipe of peace with Hendrick Hudson, others fought in the Revolution. We are Albanians of Dutch blood of the deepest dye.

" Dutch emigration to America rested upon the primary conviction that families ought not to be separated. When the movement fairly began, whole families set sail from Holland in the same ship. The object of the Dutch was to set up in America a veritable Nieu Nederlandt, the name which was given, under their patronage, this then howling wilderness, not veritable in dikes and ditches, per-

haps, but still to be a second Holland, as nearly as possible. With prudent circumspection they brought to their new abodes, along with their intellectual peculiarities, a great array of useful household articles, waffle-tongs, long-stemmed pipes, pewter platters, high-backed settees, and even bricks, the latter by ship load; so that at first every dwelling-house erected upon the site of what is now Albany was simply a repetition of those left in the Netherlands.'

"Had I time I should like to speak of the professions as they were represented in the early settlement of this city. In the practice of medicine the first physician located here bore a name which we recognize among our guests here to-night, Dr. Herman Mynderts Van Bogaerdet, and who came to this country somewhere in the neighborhood of 1631. I might mention many other names that would be familiar to you, in the practice of medicine, theology and law, but this will be done by abler speakers than myself."

At the conclusion of his address of welcome, Dr. Vander Veer presented Captain Arriens and his companions from the Van Speyk, in behalf of President Beekman and the members of the Holland Society, with a beautifully chased punch bowl.*

*The bowl is a reproduction of the English styles of the last century, with modern modifications. It is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, holding about twenty pints. It has four panels which were engraved as follows:

On the front panel, the coat-of-arms of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

On the panel to the right of this, the seal of the Holland Society, flanked on the right by the obverse and on the left by the reverse of the Society's badge.

manufactured expressly for them by Theodore B. Starr of New York, in the following appropriate words:

“And now I feel a degree of embarrassment as we are about to drink to the health of one whom we all admire for her lovely, pure and winning manners. It gives me pleasure in presenting the toast, ‘The young Queen of the Netherlands;’ that we are to drink from that emblem of purity, a silver punch bowl, now to be presented in behalf of the President and members of the Holland Society to Captain Arriens and officers of the Van Speyk, to be kept as a memento of their visit here, in commemoration of the dinner in New York and of this dinner, and as a tie to cement more closely the relations that have sprung up within the past few days in our pleasant intercourse with each other.

“We have first the pleasure of listening to Captain Arriens, who will respond to the toast, ‘The Queen of the Netherlands.’”

On the panel to the left of the front the coat-of-arms of the United States, flanked on the right by the shield of the City of Albany, and on the left by the shield of the City of New York.

On the fourth or rear panel was placed the inscription of presentation in Dutch, a translation of which is as follows: Presented to her Majesty’s war-ship VAN SPEYK by the Holland Society of New York, as a testimonial of love and gratitude from the New Netherlanders to the Fatherland, on the occasion of a dinner during the festivities of the Columbian Naval Review, given to Captain William Arnold Arriens and the officers of the VAN SPEYK at the Fort Orange Club, Albany, the Ninth of May, 1893.

On the interior at the bottom was engraved the seal of New Netherland, with the date 1623 underneath—the date at which the colony was erected into a province—and on the interior rim was cut an inscription in Dutch, the translation of which is as follows: “The first toast drunk from this punch-bowl was to her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, and the second to the Captain in command and the officers of the VAN SPEYK.”

Captain Arriens: "Gentlemen — I am asked by your honored Chairman to respond to the toast of our dear, beloved Queen. I believe there would be no better place to do it than here among the Holland Society of Albany. On behalf of the officers of the Van Speyk I wish to express our gratitude and appreciation of the hospitality you have extended to us. We appreciate it in a very high degree. You have all been very kind to us, and I must express our very sincere thanks for it. Our little Queen very happily enjoys very good health. We all hope she will be safely guided by her beloved mother, who in a very tender manner cares for her until her education is completed. We feel very sure that our whole population will be very kind to her. Gentlemen, for this splendid reception which you have given us I thank you very much, and I propose that we all drink to the health of the Queen of the Netherlands."

The assembled company arose, and, after giving three cheers, drank to the health of the Queen.

Dr. Vander Veer: "We are very happy to-night in having with us the honored head of this great State, and it gives me pleasure to present the next toast: 'Our Executive, whom were we to judge by his liberality of heart and bounteous giving, to be a veritable Dutchman.' I take pleasure in calling upon Governor Flower to respond."

Governor Flower: "Mr. President, Capt. Arriens, the Guests of the Holland Society and Band (laugh-

ter)—Your honored President has hit it right for once. I have never boasted of it, and I never did it, because I have never been so proud of it as I am to-night that I have Dutch blood in my veins. (Applause.) My mother claimed relationship with the Van Rensselaers. (Renewed applause.) Since I have been at this table I have seen this flower of Holland open its petals until it has spread almost as wide as Captain Arriens, typical of that little country of Holland that has been reclaimed from the sea, and then spread itself all over the world until it is the richest country on the globe, and every American feels proud of her, and of one thing in particular, I am sure, and that is, when the battle was raging fierce between North and South, little Holland loaned us on our bonds more than any other nation in Europe. (Applause.) A wonderful country is that land reclaimed from the sea, and every Hollander with any blood in his veins should be proud of the country from which he sprang. (Applause.) They have shown more pluck than all the nations of the old world combined. I remember of reading somewhere in history of that famous Dutch general and his answer to his enemies when they asked him to surrender. He said: ‘We will eat our horses and our mules, our cats and our dogs, and when they are gone we will gnaw the flesh from our left arm and defend our city with the right.’ (Applause.) I remember the conflict with Spain, when, rather than surrender, she submerged her land, and kept it under water for 300 years, and

kept it for herself. (Applause.) One of her famous sailors sailed up the Hudson river in 1609, and at the very time he was sailing up the Hudson a very remarkable thing in history occurred. From the north, the French were sailing up Lake Champlain, and when Hendrick Hudson was at Waterford, Father Champlain himself was about an hour behind time in reaching that point. He was an hour behind time because his name wasn't Van. The Dutchman got there first (applause); and he stayed there last. (Renewed applause.) Those men that came over and founded this great State of New York, landing on Manhattan island and sailing up the Hudson, have left their imprint in this civilization—all over it. They were far-sighted. There are some men that are born far-sighted. I once read of a dervish in India who said one day to a merchant: ‘You lost a camel?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘He is lame in one foot?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘Blind in one eye?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘His teeth were out on one side?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘He was loaded on one side with honey, and with corn on the other?’ ‘Yes.’ He said, ‘You have not found him?’ ‘Yes.’ He was coming over the desert and saw that he only kept one side of the road, therefore he was lame in one foot and blind in one eye. He had nibbled the grass on one side of the road, therefore his teeth were good on but one side. He saw bees on one side, and therefore knew he was tracking honey; and he saw ants on the other side, and therefore knew that he was tracking corn. (Laughter.) Men are far-sighted when they

found cities. The Dutch founded well because as they came up the Hudson there were no two better places to found cities than New York and Albany. They had the knack of staying. If we had come over here with our ancestors, and had bought a farm around New York, on that rocky ridge, and didn't know any more how to let go of it than they did, we would have had each a million dollars; and they haven't let go until this time. (Laughter.)

“The Vans and the other Dutch names of Albany and New York got there first and stayed there last, and their tracks are right through this country. Wherever you find that blood, it knows enough when it has got a good thing not to let go of it. Our worthy Mayor has given you the freedom of this city. It was yours long before we came here, but he gave it back to you on parchment. (Laughter.) I now offer you the freedom of the Empire State. It has nearly grown double in population the whole people of Holland. You have builded better than you knew. You have read it in the books—as I know from conversation with you—of the great springs to the north of us, where the battle of Saratoga was fought. If you should go there a month from now you would find fifty thousand people there in pursuit of health and pleasure. You will find there as great a summer resort as you will find near the Hague. You go further north and you will find nearly three million acres of virgin forest, filling our rivers and springs all the year around. Go a little further north, and if you have

seen the Irish lakes, the Scottish lakes, the Swiss lakes and the lakes of Italy, you will say that the whole waters of Europe do not compare any more with the lakes you will find up there than a farthing candle does to an electric light. Visit the Thousand Islands in the great St. Lawrence river ; go with me to the mouth of Lake Erie, which receives the waters of all the great lakes—the largest fresh-water lakes in the world—and as they empty into Lake Ontario, I will show you the greatest waterfall—Niagara. In agriculture, we surpass any State in the Union. In the arts and sciences and manufactures, we exceed them all. In literature and in schools, no State in the Union is comparable with us. So the Dutch have builded well. I hope you will stay with us to take a trip across the continent. I would like to have you go to that great city, one thousand miles from New York. There you will find a young wonder and the white city, the fair-grounds that surpass anything the world has ever seen. Go a little further from Chicago, right north to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior and from there take a trip of three thousand miles to the Pacific Ocean, and there you will find virgin forests and a country capable of sustaining six hundred and fifty millions of people, instead of sixty-five millions as we now have. Take a day off and go to Yellowstone Park, and you will find there wonderful works of nature. You will find geysers spouting out of the ground hundreds of feet into the air, and innumerable little geysers that don't count. Go to

Tacoma and Seattle and Portland. There you will see mountains towering into the clouds — eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen thousand feet high — like Mount Shasta, Mount Hood and others. Come back to Denver, that half-way house between Chicago and San Francisco, and you will find Pike's Peak, standing like a silver-helmeted sentinel outside the city. Go back then to Chicago, and you have got a little idea of one-half of our country. (Applause.) You can go then to any one of the fifteen Southern States, and you will find three-quarters of them filled with virgin forests. You will find there the cotton fields and the rye fields; mining industries on every hand. That is part of the country that Holland discovered; part of the country that you people should be proud of, because we are proud of it and we are proud to have you here to see it. We want you to see all of it. You are on the crust of it; but while you are here in the great State of New York, we bid you thrice welcome, and hope you will see it out in its greatness and its glory." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Governor Flower's speech he was given three cheers.

Dr. Vander Veer: "Our own proud city, never surrendering to the enemy, fair, honest and upright in her dealing, staunch in her friendships." I call upon Mayor Manning to respond."

Mayor Manning: "Mr. Chairman, Capt. Arriens and Gentlemen — The city of Albany is proud to

have as guests to-day and to-night the officers of this ship of the Netherlands. His Excellency, who has preceded me, has had a broad territory to cover. The Governor started with the State of New York and has taken you to the Pacific coast. I am limited to the confines of the city of Albany. The State of New York is great, but the State of New York, gentlemen, would be simply nothing at all without the city of Albany, which is the Capital. (Applause.) The welcome which was tendered you this morning, and which perhaps was in stereotype form, inasmuch as it was on parchment, as the Governor stated, is the same welcome we have given all guests who come within our borders. The city of Albany, during these two hundred and fifty odd years, has changed greatly in form and in the general make-up, and in its character generally. We no longer have in the city of Albany the old stockade, the old Fort Orange and the gates leading into the stockade and from it. No; the stockade is down; the city has spread; the people, many of them, are descendants of the Hollanders, and still we are more cosmopolitan to-day than we have ever been before. What has this all been due to? In the early days of this city the Dutch set a noble example. They opened up this great gateway of the Hudson river and invited all people of all grades to enter, and they made for us the nucleus of the city, and from that nucleus we have had a healthy growth, and to-day the city of Albany stands stronger and better in every respect, I think, than ever before. About

these tables I see not only the gentlemen of the steamship that has come from the Netherlands, but I see many of my fellow-citizens. I see gentlemen who have aided and assisted in making the government of Albany a successful government. I am but the representative head of that government. There are others here who have given valuable assistance, and among others Rev. Dr. Raymond, who can testify to the good morals of the city of Albany. (Laughter.) The city of Albany is destined to be, in the judgment of sound thinking men, a great residential city. We are proud of our institutions here. In the arts, sciences and professions, we have now and have always had representative men. This city, from its earliest stage, has been a great political center. In the early days of the colonists, those who were the agents of the colonists collected here, had their conferences here, and went forth to accomplish what, in many cases, were great and patriotic deeds. We come down to later years in the politics of this great State, and we have had what is known as the 'Albany Regency' here, one of the strongest political organizations that has ever existed. Here we have the great Capitol of the Empire State, costing over twenty millions of dollars—whereas the capitol that preceded it cost but a little more than a hundred thousand dollars. You can see, those of you who are our guests, that the city of Albany has made substantial progress during these many years. It has been in keeping with the advances made by other cities of the great

Union ; and as I said to the officers this morning, when they assembled in the Mayor's office, the city of Albany is proud to have you as its guests. A few years ago we celebrated what is known as our bi-centennial, and at that time Holland sent to the city of Albany some three representatives, the only representatives from foreign shores that we had. The celebration was a great success, and it was particularly gratifying to have those gentlemen with us from the mother country ; and to those who represent Holland to-night I have this to say, that the city of Albany is old in years but she is young in spirit ; and we wish you, gentlemen, the greatest amount of success as you journey through life, and we trust that this visit to Albany, although it is your first, will certainly not be your last, because you will always be heartily welcome." (Applause.)

Dr. Vander Veer : "We have with us 'one who has met the Hollander on his native heath, was conquered, captured and surrendered to his mother country, returned to us with fullness of heart, his lips ever uttering 'Oranje boven !' It gives me great pleasure to call upon Mr. George W. Van Siclen."

Mr. Van Siclen spoke in Dutch : "Oranje boven ! Oranje boven ! Oranje boven !

"That was the war-cry of our ancestors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Listen !

"Oranje boven ! Oranje boven ! Oranje boven !

“That comes back to you from three hundred years ago.

“We have the same colors, we Hollanders and Americans, the brilliant colors of the Netherlands flag, the same brilliant colors of the American flag—red, white and blue.

“‘ O schitrende kleuren van Nederland’s vlag
Wat wappert gij vrij langs den vloed ;
Hoe klopt ons het harte van vreugd en ontzag,
Wanneer het uw banier begroet !

* * * * *

“‘ Wij heffen u wit uit de schuimende zee.
En voeren naar ‘t blaauw van den hemel u mee,
Al kleurt zich uw rood met ons bloed.’*

“Or as we landsmen say in the American language:

“‘ Thou art red as the dawn, thou art blue as the sky,
Thou art white as the noonday light;
Fidelity gave thee thy beautiful blue,
And Piety bound thee with white.

“‘ Then Faith and Fidelity went to the field
Where the blood of thy heroes was shed,
And there, where the sword was the breath of the Lord,
These gave thee thy ribbon of red.’

“And we both—we all—have also that other color, orange.

“‘ Oranje boven en het wit onder,
Die het anders meent, die haalt de donder !’†

* These are some of the words of the Dutch flag song “Vlaggelied.”

† This is an old saying of the Dutch people of the time of the de Wits (Whites) :

“Orange above and de Wit under;
Who otherwise thinks may go to thunder.”

“ What is that color, orange ?

“ It is composed of the complimentary colors red and yellow—blood and gold, life and property; and the Hollanders who were our ancestors in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have done as they said : ‘ All that we have, all that we are, all that we hope to be, we lay upon the altar of our country.’

“ This is one of the reasons why we Americans are proud of being descended from those ancestors, and proud of being relatives of you, Dutch sailors.

“ *Oranje boven !* ”

Dr. Vander Veer : “ I think it would be well for me to say to our guests that if they knew the gentleman who is about to respond to the next toast as well as we do here in Albany, it would hardly be necessary for me to give him an introduction ; he makes the very best of after-dinner speeches. ‘ The influence of the Netherlands upon New Netherlands theology ;’ to be responded to by the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., of this city.”

Dr. Raymond : “ Gentlemen, Hollanders, all—As my predecessor was speaking I was wishing that I might speak in a language that would be unintelligible not only to the most but all of you. There was a certain satisfaction that was expressed in the tone of his voice that was about all I caught from his speech, but watching the faces of those whom I thought understood what he was saying, I inferred from his speech that ‘ It beat the Dutch ! ’ (Laugh-

ter.) Notwithstanding the speech of our Mayor, I shall respectfully decline to discuss the ‘morals’ of our city before strangers. (Continued applause.) I find myself to-night in no small sense gratified because the letter ‘V’ has such a large place in my name. It is certainly a sorry day in Albany for a man who has not one in his name. My satisfaction is great, however, that in my own case it is far from being a disagreeable requirement. I am to sing a song that I love, a song of gratitude and praise for the land and people that gave me the truth which it is my joy to preach. The subject given to me is the ‘Influence of the Netherlands upon the religion of the United States,’ and I may say, without venturing too far at the beginning, that if Holland has had any influence upon America, it has been a religious influence, because the old-time Dutchman was nothing if he was not religious, and he had that peculiar kind of religion that would not stay at home when he traveled; and inasmuch as he was fond of traveling, and in the course of his travels explored this country, he brought his religion with him. You never hear a Dutchman ask, ‘Is life worth living?’ He knew that it was, and a large part of his business in the world was to show why and how life was worth living. Now, he made a good neighbor whether the man next door to him was an Indian or an Englishman, and good neighbors do more to make the world good than all the laws that you can put upon the statute books. (Applause.) I speak from experience and with

great expectations. (Laughter.) I recently changed my residence in this city. My nearest neighbor in my old home was a Knickerbocker. My nearest neighbor on one side in my new home is a Van, and my nearest neighbor on the other side is a Van. There is some hope for me under those circumstances. (Laughter). But the religion of the colonial Dutchman not only made him gentle and peaceable, not only made him virtuous, but made him intelligent, and that cannot always be said of every religion. He could scarcely wait to finish his church before he began the school-house, and as a rule the school-house was literally under the droppings of the sanctuary. The colonial Dutchman never wearied of telling about Elijah. But what is the use of my telling that here? You have told it to your children and your children's children. The colonial Dutchman believed there was something sacred about religion, so he gave to America the inspiration of the brightest scholarship of his time. His dominie must be an educated man—*must be*—he would have no other. He listened to no preaching for more than a hundred years that did not have the stamp of the great schools of Holland, and the great schools of Holland were then as they are now, among the foremost in the world, and when he could not import the greatest men from Holland, he established a university of his own, the very first in this country. I think, without any question, that this demand upon the part of our Dutch ancestors, this demand for clear thinking and for trained intel-

ligence had a marked and a prominent influence upon the religious life of the whole country.

"Now, I hesitate somewhat to speak of another characteristic of the Hollander, simply because everyone knows it, and it seems to me that to-night we are telling over a great many things that everybody ought to know, and that everybody ought to know better, and considering the times in which we live, I do not know anything that ought to be said more frequently, or with greater emphasis, that is more fit, or that has more fitness for the requirements of this age, than the characteristic of the Hollander of two hundred years ago, at least, what we may call his spirit of Christian charity. When we consider the history of religious bigotry and persecution that has marred the fame of every other nation in the world, then that little land rescued from the sea rises before us in a blaze of glory, and will meet with praise until the stars shall fail. (Applause.) Let others talk of their armed strength, and their victories that were bought with their brothers' blood! We will talk of the large-heartedness and the broad-mindedness of the nation that was a church under the cross, and under the cross made, what the Father intended all his children should make under that symbol of love, a sanctuary for the persecuted and the oppressed. And so it is that while time shall last, the name of Holland will live. (Applause.) It is immortal, it is indestructible, because it stands as the representation of a charity which is divine. It is born of the new heavens and

the new earth, where men shall not learn war any more. (Applause.) Now, this spirit that made Holland the refuge for the oppressed, for the persecuted, the spirit that not only made room in Holland for persecuted Protestants, but what is more, made room in Holland for him who has been the hated of all nations for 1900 years (be it said to their shame), made room in Holland for the Jew. That spirit, when brought to these shores, manifested itself in a brotherly love that forbade intolerance. Oh, it were an easy thing to show that, in advance of their times, in contrast to every other religious organization in that day, the church in Holland lived in fellowship with all believers, recognizing the God-living conscience in them as it had fought for it themselves for 500 years! (Applause.) The whole history of the Holland church in America is marked by a catholicity of spirit. When the Dutch were defeated at New Amsterdam by the English, while smarting under their defeat, they offered their church for the use of their conquerors. This was not a token, as some have tried to prove, of weakness of faith. There is no church in America, there is no church in the world, that has held more tenaciously to its distinctive beliefs than the church of Holland, in the mother country and here, recognizing the honesty of the convictions of every other man, and finding in the law of love a practicable basis for Christian community, the only basis that will be found by any church until the end shall come. (Applause.) And whatever catholicity has

been shown was all expressed in the magnificent doctrines of the church of Holland adopted by the church of America. Of this it may be truly said that they stand to-day as the most evangelical, the most scriptural of all the historic confessions of faith. But the influence of Holland in the religious life of America! What has it been after all? It has been the influence of the spirit, great in its gentleness; unseen, unhonored but pervasive, leavening, uplifting; recording its achievements upon no manner of scholastic principles, but the life of a great nation that learns more and more to keep God and His commandments, which is the whole duty of man." (Loud applause.)

Dr. Vander Veer: "In those days they made wise laws, which were given wise judicial interpretation." We have with us to-night a true disciple of this. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of calling on the Hon. John Van Voorhis, of Rochester, to respond."

Mr. Van Voorhis: "Mr. Toast-master and Gentlemen — It is midnight's holy hour, and we are all Dutchmen, and I want to take you into my confidence, and say that the smartest thing I think I can do under the circumstances is to speak but a minute, and then take my seat. I have been greatly pleased with the speeches that have preceded mine, and I could not hope to entertain you against such eloquence as we have listened to, especially that of the father of the Holland Society, Mr. Van Siclen of

New York. That magnificent voice of his rang out through this hall in tones that reminded us of Orpheus, who had such a magnificent voice as to call the trees and stones to him by its power, and who on one occasion stopped an avalanche in the air. Now, if there is anything that voice of his calls for and does not get, I am yet to hear of it. Now, I was greatly pleased to hear what the Governor said—that he was a Dutchman. He did not say he was born in Holland. You know the Irishman said, ‘Because a man is born in a stable, does that make him a horse?’

“Now, from the toast that was assigned me, I was to discuss the law. I had not seen the toast, nor did I know anything about it until my friend the Mayor, on one side, read it to me; and my friend Rev. Mr. Johnson, on the other side, read it to me. I could not read it myself, because I left my glasses at home. I want to supplement what the Governor said for the benefit of Captain Arriens. It is about the great lakes. There are upon those lakes 3,600 vessels engaged in commerce. There are 3,000 of those vessels engaged in the freight carrying business, and these vessels exceed the carrying capacity of all the vessels on the Atlantic Ocean. It is perfectly amazing, the amount of commerce of these great lakes, and I do not advise our friends’ going back to Holland without getting a sight of the lakes. In fact, we cannot talk about this country because it is so large. We can talk about Holland because it is so small. I have never been to Hol-

land, and I have regretted very much that I could not go with Mr. Van Siclen when he went there. I have never tired of listening to the accounts of the great ovation they received there. We cannot do anything in honor of our guests this evening which would begin to repay the cordiality which the citizens of Holland paid to the representatives of the Holland Society under the lead of Mr. Van Siclen when they visited the Netherlands a short time ago. The toast which Dr. Vander Veer has given me I should like to respond to, if I had had a little time to prepare for it, because it is a great subject. Now, the Hollanders of New York came over here in 1525 or '26. I never heard that they brought a lawyer with them. They brought a schoolmaster and a clergyman. They built schools and churches, but I never heard of their employing a lawyer, and I never heard that the present Dutch Governor ever employed a lawyer. So you see that lawyers are not in much demand. But if you want to find a lawyer, the greatest lawyer upon the rolls, a jurist, Holland can give you the name. The father of International Law was a Hollander. All the nations of the world to-day are governed by the international law laid down by De Groot. I might say generally, that Holland has been in the advance in all ages of civilization. She has been the teacher, and all the other nations of Europe have been her pupils. England has learned an immense amount from Holland. Holland has the benefit of the original, and the British are the copyists. You all know

how, when John Milton wanted to write his *Paradise Lost* he went over to Holland. So you take the art of covering textile fabrics; they got it from Holland. We got something from Holland too. I mean the United States. There was a United States of Holland before there was a United States of America; and when Thomas Jefferson came to write that glorious Declaration of Independence he found a precedence for it in Holland.

"Mr. Chairman, I shall not detain you. I simply throw out a few suggestions, and I desire to thank you for the opportunity of being here to-night. I have very much regretted that I could not go to New York to meet our friends there; and when I found that they were to come here, and Dr. Vander Veer kindly sent me an invitation, I laid everything aside and came to Albany. I did not come to make a speech. I simply want to say that I take great pride in you, and that everything Hollandish is pretty good, and because I believe that the highest civilization the world over comes from Holland."

Dr. Vander Veer: "'The early settlers of Albany,' to be responded to by the Hon. Abraham Lansing."

Mr. Lansing: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Holland Society — We are not unaccustomed to having distinguished foreigners among us. Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen, and representatives of other nations and of distinction, are quite household words in our history; but Hollanders,

in the uniform of their country, bringing to us the presence of Holland and the Netherlands, are very rare. We would be glad oftener to bid them welcome. And yet, in response to this toast, ‘The early settlers of Albany,’ the first suggestion which occurs to me is, that it was from the loins of Holland that Albany sprang. (Applause.) Speaking of the sailors of the Half Moon, and with some mental amendments of times and places, we may exclaim with Virgil :

‘——genus unde Latinum Albanique patres;
atque altae moenia Romæ.’

And with a somewhat free translation and rendering of the Latin poet: ‘Hence sprung the Yankee Dutchman, the Albany fathers, and the Empire City of the Empire State of the Union.’ (Applause.)

“The Netherlanders, Mr. President and gentlemen, did not discover America. I have never heard that they ever claimed, or do claim, to dispute with Christopher Columbus the honor of that achievement. Neither were the Netherlanders among the earliest discoverers or explorers of this country. What they did do, after a good deal of deliberation, in which they seem to have considered very carefully the question, whether they should do anything at all in regard to the lands beyond the seas, heralded to them in their own country, was this: They started from Amsterdam one morning, sailed across the ocean, skirted along the northern shores of the American continent, and finally picked out its finest

harbor and its fairest bay, discovered the Hudson river; sailed upwards, sounding along its depths a hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, and here, not far from the site of the building where we are now banqueting, founded the Empire State (applause); that State which is first in population and in wealth, and greatest in the energies and resources of its people among all the States of this Union. (Applause.)

"Now, if they were not the earliest discoverers, or the earliest explorers of this country after its discovery, they were among the first, if not the very first, to establish a permanent settlement here. The Half Moon was before the Mayflower; Beverwyck, which is now Albany, was before Plymouth; it was before Jamestown, and historians are disputing if it was not before St. Augustine in Florida, which is the only rival in the claim to being parent of all. We may, therefore, I think to-night, with some right to vindicate our position as an historical fact, claim to welcome our guests to the earliest existing settlement of the United States of America. (Applause.) Now, from the Half Moon to the Van Speyk, from Hendrick Hudson to Captain Arriens, is over two hundred and eighty years, yet there are those living in this city and seated at our table who trace their lineage back to the early Dutch settlers of this neighborhood by so distinct and unbroken a chain of Dutch lineage, that they may claim to be purely and simply off-sets of a parent root raised on a foreign soil and under a new allegiance. (Applause.)

Now, I confess, gentlemen, that you would not recognize that fact in their ability to talk with you in the language of the mother country, but I am bound to say that this misfortune is greatly mitigated by the fact that the gentlemen of the fatherland, and the ladies, at least in some memorable instances, also, as I have personally reason to know, have no difficulty in relieving the embarrassment of such a situation by talking with these, in this respect, degenerate Dutchmen in the language of this country. (Applause.) I am bound to say also, that when you come to know these gentlemen who are descended from that Holland stock, you will find that they are not degenerate in any of those moral principles or sentiments, or in any of those liberal views or elements of good citizenship, which they are proud to boast has come to them with their parentage. (Applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, I feel that it is late, and it is not right to prolong these remarks; but I cannot refrain from calling attention to this fact: that it is this relationship, this relationship of the Hollander in America to the Hollander of the fatherland, which gives to this occasion a peculiar interest. We welcome here, our guests, as we are bound to do as the subjects of a foreign country to which we hold friendly relations. We welcome them especially, as the subjects of that sovereign whose young life and promise are to us matters of the deepest concern and interest. (Applause.) We welcome them also, as I say we are bound to do, as strangers

in a foreign land; but we cannot divest ourselves from the feeling that we are here to-night with a feeling of ‘a divided duty,’—a feeling of loyalty to Holland as well as a feeling of loyalty to America; and we cannot overlook the fact that we welcome them as men of the same kindred race as our own. (Applause.) Now the nations of the world are coming nearer together. It is the fashion of the times, if not the manifest destiny of mankind. These expositions, these invitations to world’s fairs, are the outcomes of that tendency. The days of exclusive walls and of non-intercourse are past. We have nothing to say in criticism of Holland in that respect. Holland’s latch-string has always been out. Holland has been the hope of mankind. With an acreage of less than 13,000 square miles, she has ever opened her doors to all the earth. She has been the refuge and asylum of persecuted humanity in its greatest distress and difficulty. But we would be glad to have Holland learn more fully the lessons of intercourse with the nations, outside of its own domains, and if it shall become more the fashion of the nations to visit each other in this friendly way, I know of no nation on earth whose history I would rather have illustrated and example inculcated among us than the history and example of the Netherlands. The principles which underly them were brought here by our fathers, the early settlers of Albany.” (Applause.)

Dr. Vander Veer: "We regret exceedingly the absence of the Consul-General, who expected to be here, but who has been detained at the last moment and was unable to come; and we are exceedingly sorry to have to announce the absence of Judge Clearwater of Kingston. He is always defending the Dutchmen of his good town, and we thought by assigning to him the toast 'The wicked Dutchmen at Kingston and other places,' he would come and give us a repetition of that excellent and witty speech which it was our pleasure to listen to on another occasion.

"Another of our number full of the recollections of the hospitality given by our mother country to the pilgrims to the New Netherlands of three years ago.' It gives me great satisfaction to call upon Mr. Sheldon T. Viele, of Buffalo, to respond."

Mr. Viele: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen — It is related of our expedition that during the first three days of our voyage out, when we were not too sea-sick to think of anything else, that we spent all of our time in talking of our genealogy, and it was remarked that each one was profoundly interested in his own family and had but a languid interest in that of the others. To-night, for the first time in my life, I lift up my voice in public in the home of my ancestors. I am glad that I have come on such an occasion, and I am glad that I come to represent Buffalo, because Buffalo (as you may not know) is the extreme west of the Dutch centers of this coun-

try. It is made a Dutch center by the fiat of the Holland Society. It may not be known to you that Buffalo was founded, laid out, by a company of Dutch merchants from Amsterdam, who by their thrift and by their enterprise succeeded in accomplishing a feat that Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution failed to accomplish. These men bought that tract, laid it out in the same way that they laid out the first of their cities at the mouth of the Hudson, they laid it out and made it the third city in size in this State, and so Buffalo properly belongs as a Dutch center. We have another claim also to being a Dutch center, because our first greatness came from that peculiarly Dutch institution, a canal, and so we are a Dutch center, and as the extreme west of the Dutch centers I am glad to represent Buffalo. I am glad I have come 300 miles to-day, sir, to express in behalf of Buffalo as a Dutch center its welcome to the Dutchmen to-night. The last time that I had the honor of addressing an assemblage of Dutchmen was up in the north of Holland, in that glorious old town of Alkmaar. It was there that I was asked to respond to the address of the burgomaster. The honorable burgomaster addressed us in Dutch, I replied to him in English; but we all understood each other, because our hearts were true and our hearts were in it. (Applause.) I was asked to respond, on behalf of our Holland Society, to the welcome we had at that one place. What can I say to the welcome we had all over Holland? At Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden,

Hague, Dordrecht, Delft, Haarlem, Briel and Alkmaar. It was the same at all of them. At them all we received a welcome and hospitality which nobody could appreciate unless they were there. I shall never forget the glorious day and the magnificent welcome we had at Leyden; the beautiful weather and the enthusiastic crowds; the great wealth of historical treasures that were thrown open to us; and above all, the love of liberty and loyalty that beat in every heart. Edward Everett made the boast that the foundation of Harvard University was the first instance in the world where the people had taxed themselves to found a university. He did not know that hundreds of years before the Dutch people made a tax upon themselves to found the University of Leyden. None of you, gentlemen, can know Holland unless you visit it. You are proud of being Americans. You should also be proud of being Hollanders. The history of Holland is glorious. We all knew of it, but the present accomplishments of this little nation are even more glorious in certain ways. When we in America wish to obtain a little more land, we cut down a tree or fence in the prairie. When Holland wishes to extend her lands, she fences in the treacherous sea.

“Now, Americans, as you are Americans, you should love Holland, and if you would love Holland as you should, you should visit Holland as we did. I came over 300 miles to express to you and to the men of Holland present here to-night my apprecia-

tion of the great hospitality which they accorded to us on the occasion of our visit to the Netherlands three years ago, and to express my love and veneration for the mother country, I can best close in the words of one of our number on the occasion of our visit:

“ ‘ Good men are better for tho men of Holland ;
Nations are better whose lives received her life ;
Valor is firmer from the strength each right hand
Gains from her holy strife.

“ ‘ God of our fathers, who their nation founded,
Keep thou the people great, and strong and pure ;
In love of country, truth and brethren grounded,
While nations shall endure.’ ”

(Applause.)

Dr. Vander Veer : “ I am sure that as the time has come for our parting, we can hardly go to our homes without a parting word from Capt. Arriens. We would be glad to hear from him once more.”

Captain Arriens : “ Gentlemen — Before leaving, I wish to express to you the feelings of my heart, and that is to assure you all, gentlemen and Hollanders, how highly we appreciate and how profoundly grateful we are for your splendid reception in our honor, and also to thank you for the splendid and magnificent bowl which you offer us as a souvenir. Your splendid gift will go with us all over the world, and when we look at it, it will always remind us of you, kind and good-hearted gentlemen

of the Holland Society. I beg to assure you, that without this splendid gift we would remember you nevertheless. I hope to see some of you, gentlemen, in our own country. All of us will be more than willing to extend to you all the courtesies we can, and show you the same kindness that you have shown to us. Gentlemen, I can only express my wishes for the prosperity of the Holland Society and for the mighty United States of America.”
(Applause.)

The banquet over, the speeches spoken, the guests with kindly adieus were escorted to the railroad, and took their departure for New York, bearing with them the remembrance of a cordial welcome, and a most enjoyable day spent in our venerable city.

The Van Speyk was built in the Government Navy Yard at Amsterdam, Holland; begun in 1880, launched in 1883; 1887 was ordered to the East Indies, and there took part in several engagements against the pirates of Atcheen, the rebels of the Island of Floris, and in other parts of the Indian Empire of Insulinda. After almost five years of constant service in the Dutch Indies, she was ordered back to Holland in 1892, and was commissioned as a training ship for midshipmen and young sailors. In this capacity she made a trip along the African coast to Brazil, back to the Cape of Good Hope, thence to New York, and was the naval rep-

resentative of the Netherlands in the Naval Review. She carried, when here, a crew of 308 officers and men, 80 of whom were young men who had just finished their theoretical training and were shipped for the purpose of receiving practical instruction. On her return to Holland the "*Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*" of July 16, 1893, reports her as having been put out of commission and Captain Arriens honorably retired.

Captain Arriens, whose portrait graces this report, is a fine-looking gentleman, tall and of commanding appearance, about fifty years of age; is a "Ridder van de Militaire Willems Orde," and a "Ridder van de Orde van de Nederlandsche Leeuw," was decorated with the mark of honor for participating in the war against Atcheen, also with the Atcheen Medal, made of bronze from Atcheenese cannon. He has been an officer in the Royal Navy nearly thirty-five years. Having entered the service September 4, 1858, as midshipman, 1st Class, at that time, he became 2d Lieutenant, 2d Class, April 1, 1861; 1st Lieutenant, May 1, 1872; a commander, December 5, 1882, and Captain, December 1, 1886.



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